WEST Search History

DATE: Sunday, May 25, 2013

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DB = US	SPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWP1,TDBD; PLUR - YES; OP=ADJ		
L3	((KOSSO OR HAGENIA) OR (RUTA(W) CHALEPENISS OR TENA (W) ADAM) OR (MILLettia(W) FERRUGINEA OR BREBRA) OR (GLINUS(W) LOTOIDES OR METTERE)) and (EXTRACT OR EXTRACTS) AND (ORGANIC (W) SOLVENT OR HEXANE OR METHANOL OR ACETONE OR ETHER)	1	L3
L2	((KOSSO OR HAGENIA) OR (RUTA(W) CHALEPENISS OR TENA (W) ADAM) OR (MILL ETTIA (W) FERRUGINEA OR BREBRA) OR (GLINUS(W) LOTOIDES OR METTERE)) and (EXTRACT OR EXTRACTS) AND (ORGANIC (W) SOLVENT OR HEXANE OR METHANOL OR ACETONE OR ETHER)	1	L2
L1	((KOSSO OR HAGENIA) OR (RUTA(W) CHALEPENISS OR TENA (W) ADAM) OR (MILL ETTIA (W) FERRUGINEA OR BREBRA) OR (GLINUS(W) LOTOIDES OR METTERE)) AN D (EXTRACT OR EXTRACTS) AND (ORGANIC (W) SOLVENT OR HEXANE OR METHANOL OR ACETONE OR ETHER)	0	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Generate Collection Print				
Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 1 of 1 returned.				
1. <u>US 20020004075 A1</u> . New compositions comprising solvent <u>extracts</u> of plants obtained from Glinus, Ruta, <u>Hagenia</u> , or Millettia species, useful for treating e.g. cancer. HIV. diabetes. Parkinson's disease, tuberculosis or viral or fungal infections. YIGZAW, T Z. A61K035/78.				
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Terms	Documents
((KOSSO OR HAGENIA) OR (RUTA(W) CHALEPENISS OR	
TENA (W) ADAM) OR (MILL ETTIA (W) FERRUGINEA OR	:
BREBRA) OR (GLINUS(W) LOTOIDES OR METTERE)) and	1
(EXTRACT OR EXTRACTS) AND (ORGANIC (W) SOLVENT	1
OR HEXANE OR METHANOL OR ACETONE OR ETHER)	

<u>Previous Page</u> <u>Next Page</u>

FILE CROPU 37 FILES SEARCHED... 1 FILE IFIPAT FILE PASCAL 1 FILE USPATFULL 1 FILE WPIDS 1 FILE WPINDEX 1 7 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 67 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX QUE MILLETTIA FERRUGINEA AND (EXTRACT OR EXTRACTS) L1 => file hits COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE LATOT ENTRY SESSION FULL ESTIMATED COST 2.20 2.41 FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:58:28 ON 21 MAY 2003 COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. (R) FILE 'CROPU' ENTERED AT 13:58:28 ON 21 MAY 2003 COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT FILE 'IFIPAT' ENTERED AT 13:58:28 CN 21 MAY 2003 COPYRIGHT (C: 2003 IFI CLAIMS(R) Patent Services (IFI) FILE 'PASCAL' ENTERED AT 13:58:28 ON 21 MAY 2003 Any reproduction or dissemination in part or in full, by means of any process and on any support whatsoever is prohibited without the prior written agreement of INIST-CNRS. COPYRIGHT (C: 2003 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved. FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:58:28 ON 21 MAY 2003 CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS) FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 13:58:28 ON 21 MAY 2003 COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT FILE 'WPINDEX' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED => s 11 6 Lì => dup rem 12 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2 1.3 2 DUP REM L2 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED) ANSWER '1' FROM FILE BIOSIS ANSWER '2' FROM FILE IFIPAT => d ti bib hit ab 1-2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 2 L3 Evaluation of the toxicity potential of Milletia ferruginea (Hochest) T. Baker against Sitophilus zeamais (Motsch. AN 2002:162961 BIOSIS DN PREV200200162961 ΤI Evaluation of the toxicity potential of Milletia ferruginea (Hochest)

Baker against Sitophilus zeamais (Motsch.

biology.aau@telecom.net.et Ethiopia

No. 1, pp. 29-32. print.

(1) Department of Biology, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa:

International Journal of Pest Management, (January March, 2002) Vol. 48,

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Bekele, J. (1)

ISSN: 0967-0874. Article DT English LA The toxicity potential of different plant parts of M. ferruginea (Hochest) AB Baker was tested against Sitophilus zeamais (Motsch.) in maize seeds and on filter paper. Leaf, pod and bark extracts prepared using different solvents were not toxic to the weevil at all levels of applications on filter paper. Polar solvents seed powder extracts were, however, significantly toxic. Among these, acetone extract was the most toxic extract and with the dose-response bioassay, LD50 = 65.45 mg per filter paper. Based on previous reports, the toxicity of the plant may be attributed to rotenone. Seed powder applied at 10% w/w to maize seeds was also toxic to the weevil and caused significant reduction in reproduction (F1 progeny production). Major Concepts Economic Entomology; Pest Assessment Control and Management; Pesticides Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms IΤ bark; leaves; pods Chemicals & Biochemicals IT rotenone: toxin; solvent extracts ORGN Super Taxa Coleoptera: Insecta, Arthropoda, Invertebrata, Animalia; Gramineae: Monocotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae; Leguminosae: Dicotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae ORGN Organism Name Millettia ferruginea [birbira] (Leguminosae); Sitophilus zeamis [maize weevil] (Coleoptera): pest; maize (Gramineae): grain crop, seed ORGN Organism Superterms Angiosperms; Animals; Arthropods; Dicots; Insects; Invertebrates; Monocots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Flants AΒ The toxicity potential of different plant parts of M. ferruginea (Hochest) Baker was tested against Sitophilus zeamais (Motsch.) in maize seeds and on filter paper. Leaf, pod and bark extracts prepared using different solvents were not toxic to the weevil at all levels of applications on filter paper. Polar solvents seed powder extracts were, however, significantly toxic. Among these, acetone extract was the most toxic extract and with the dose-response bloassay, LD50 = 65.45 mg per filter paper. Based on previous reports, the toxicity of the plant may be attributed to rotenone. Seed powder applied at 10% w/w to maize seeds was also toxic to the weevil and caused significant reduction in reproduction (F1 progeny production). ANSWER 2 OF 2 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2003 IFI 1.3 DUPLICATE 1 ΤТ ANTI-CANCEP EXTRACTS AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS; SOLVENT EXTRACTION OF MATERIAL FROM GLINUS LOTOIDES, RUTA CHALEPENSIS, HAGENIA ABYSSINICA, AND/OR MILLETTIA FERRUGINEA 10060568 IFIPAT; IFIUDB; IFICDB AN ΤI ANTI-CANCER EXTRACTS AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS; SOLVENT EXTRACTION OF MATERIAL FROM GLINUS LOTGIDES, RUTA CHALEPENSIS, HAGENIA ABYSSINICA, AND/OR MILLETTIA INF YIGZAW; TESFAYE ZERIHUN, CHATTANOOGA, TN, US ΙN YIGZAW TESFAYE ZERIHUN PAF Unassigned Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual (68000) PATESFAYE Z. YIGSAW, 631 GLASTONBURY P.D., NASHVILLE, TN, 37217, US AG PΤ US 2002004075 A1 20020110 US 1999-442256 ΑТ 19991117 FΙ US 2002004075 20020110 DT Utility; Patent Application - First Publication FS CHEMICAL APPLICATION

GΙ

20 Figure(s).

- FIG. 1: depicts photomicrographs of MDA-435 cells treated with an organic solvent extract of Hagenia abyssinica. 1A represents the control. 1B represents a higher concentration (between 0.10.0125%) of Hagenia abyssinica extract. 1C represents a medium concentration (between 0.0062-0.0016%) of Hagenia abyssinica extract. 1D represents a lower concentration (between 0.0008-0.0004%) of Hagenia abyssinica extract.
- FIG. 2: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating MDA-435 cells with different concentrations of a cell medium **extract** of Hagenia abyssinica (CAM-MsWM).
- FIG. 3: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating B16-F1 cells with different concentrations of cell medium **extract** of Hagenia abyssinica (CAM-MsWM).
- FIG. 4: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating MCF-7 cells with different concentrations of a cell medium **extract** of Hagenia abyssinica (CAM-MsWM).
- FIG. 5: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating PC-3 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium **extract** of Hagenia abyssinica (CAM MoWM).
- FIG. 6: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of an acetone **extract** of Ruta chalepensis (CAM-ANQZ).
- FIG. 7: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of a methanol **extract** of Ruta chalepensis (CAM-ANQZ).
- FIG. 8: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of a mixture of a methanol extract of Hagenia abyssinica and an acetone extract of Hagenia abyssinica (CAM-MsWM).
- FIG. 9: depicts photomicrographs of MDA-435 cells treated with an extract of Millettia ferruginea prepared
- using a cell medium extractant. 9A represents the control. 9B and 9C represent a higher concentration (0.1-0.0125%) of the **Millettia ferruginea extract**, while 9D represents a lower concentration (0.0008 to 0.0004%).
- FIG. 10: represents a graph of the results of treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium **Millettia ferruginea extract** (CAM-7ING).
- FIG. 11: represents a graph of the results of treating B16-F1 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium **Millettia ferruginea extract** (CAM-YING).
- FIG. 12: represents a graph of the results of treating MCF-7 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium **Millettia ferruginea extract** (CAM-YING).
- FIG. 13: represents a graph of the results of treating PC-3 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium **Millettia ferruginea extract** (CAM-YING).
- FIG. 14: depicts photomicrographs of the effects of treating MDA435 cells with an organic solvent **extract** of Ruta chalepensis. 14A depicts the dense cell mass of the control. 14B and 14C depict the effect
- of differing concentrations of Ruta chalepensis **extract** on the cells, with 14B representing a higher concentration (between about
- 0.1-0.0125%) of the **extract**, and 14C representing a middle concentration (between about 0. 0062-0.0016%).
- FIG. 15: represents a graph of the results of treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium Ruta chalepensis extract (CAM-ANQZ).
- FIG. 16: represents a graph of the results of treating B16-F1 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium Ruta chalepensis extract (CAM-ANQZ).
- FIG. 17A and 17B: represent graphs of the results of treating MCF-7 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium Ruta chalepensis

extract (CAM-ANQZ).

- FIG. 18: represents a graph of the results of treating PC-3 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium Ruta chalepensis extract (CAM-ANQZ).
- FIG. 19: depicts photomicrographs of the effects of treating MDA435 cells with a cell medium extract of Glinus lotoides. 19A depicts the control. 19B-D depicts the effect of varying concentrations of Glinus lotoides extract on cancer cell growth. 19B and 19C represent the effect of higher concentrations (0.10.0125%) of the Glinus lotoides extract. 19D represents the effect of a lower concentration (0.0008 to about 0.0004%) of the Glinus lotoides extract.
- FIG. 20: represents a graph of the results obtained with treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium **extract** of Glinus lotoides (MsWM-CAMY-3T).
- TI ANTI-CANCER EXTRACTS AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS; SOLVENT EXTRACTION OF

CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI

- TI Proximate analysis and antibacterial activity of **Glinus** lotoides Linn.
- AN 2000:129229 CABA
- DN 20000314092
- TI Proximate analysis and antibacterial activity of **Glinus** lotoides Linn
- AU Samia Rashid; Shahid Aqeel; Mohammad Ashraf
- CS Biochemistry Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Islamia University, Bahawalpur, Pakistan.
- SO Hamdard Medicus, (1999) Vol. 42, No. 4, pp. 37-39. 11 ref. ISSN: 0250-7196
- DT Journal
- LA English
- TI Proximate analysis and antibacterial activity of **Glinus** lotoides Linn.
- AB This paper reports the biochemical analysis and antibacterial activity of some extracts of G. lotoides. Biochemical studies revealed a composition of: 2.4% carbohydrates (1.8% reducing and 0.6% non-reducing); 1.12% N; 7% proteins; and mineral contents (ppm) of Na (210), K (350), Ca (222), Mg (1035), Cu (1.24), Zn (1.24), Mn (11.92) and Fe (4.88). Ethanolic, ether and aqueous plant extracts did not show activity against Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Staphylococcus aureus.
- CT carbohydrates; crude protein; iron; minerals; manganese; plant
 extracts; zinc; medicinal plants
- ST Glinus lotoides; Glinus
- AB This paper reports the biochemical analysis and antibacterial activity of some extracts of G. lotoides. Biochemical studies revealed a composition of: 2.4% carbohydrates (1.8% reducing and 0.6% non-reducing); 1.12% N; 7% proteins; and mineral contents (ppm) of Na (210), K (350), Ca (222), Mg (1035), Cu (1.24), Zn (1.24), Mn (11.92) and Fe (4.88). Ethanolic, ether and aqueous plant extracts did not show activity against Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Staphylococcus aureus.

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TI Evaluation of the anti-tumour action in the leg to dritty of kosms for

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DN 1992352287

TI Evaluation of the anti- umour action to a top deity of kosins for ***Hagenia*** abv ssinic.

AU Woldemariam T.Z.; Lell A.F.; Linley P.A. Joby M.C.; Phillips R.M.

CS Pharmaceutical Analysis Research Grosson For Pharmacy, University of Bradford, Bradford BDT IDP United has a second

SO Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biome Eco. in Assis, (1992) 10-8 (555-560). ISSN: 0731-7085 CODEN JPBADA

CY United Kingdom

DT Journal, Article

FS 016 Cancer

052 Toxicology

030 Pharmacology

Drug Literature Index 037

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AB The kosins are phloregludinol deriva it as Hagenia abyssinica (Rosaceae) and were teapossible evtotoxic activity in hitro and many transplantable murine a ienocarcinema (11) characteristics and morphology (MAC siste colony formation were observed in viti sin-6 and 24 h exposure to all Losins rulpi protokosin). The kosin. (kosotoxir anevtotoxic against MAC tumour cells in the subjected to preliminary toxicity studies in a cold It showed no observable toxicity up to 200 mg kg-1 orally and most excess of 50 mg kg-1 (i p.). A single diller is

TI Evaluation of the anti- umour action the state toxicity of kosins for

Hagenia abyssinica

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CABA COPYRIGHT : 000 CAB1 TI Antispasmodic effect of the ria abyssinica 33:13053 CAFA AN830315347 DNAntispasmodic enferm of a relative single Arragie, M.; Metoner Color Committee, H.
Martin Luther University - Cle Wittenberg, DDR 402 Halle, ΤI IJΑ CS German Democratic Republic.
Planta Medica, 1988 Tourism No. 4, pp. 240-241. 9 ref. SO ISSN: 0032-014: DT Journal LA English A water extract of the confilewers from Ethiopian plants AΒ was used. Antispasmodic effect of The ria abyssinica . ŢΙ A water extract of the halo flowers from Ethiopian AΒ plants was used.

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<u>Hagenia al yssinica</u>

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AB The history of the introduction of kosso derived from the flowers and seed on Harpen's aciding into Europe is related. flowers and seed, of Hagenia was similar into Europe is related. This taenidice which do . . . kowotoxin, related to filicitic acid, as an action is redient was eventually abandoned since it often fair in expel the scolex.

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TI THE UTILITY OF THESE LEVEL COMPARED TO DIS MELANOMA AND COLON CARCINOMA 13 FOR IN THE SEEDING OF PLANT EXTRACTS OF CLASS: DIDOT Family: For These Fenus: HAGENIA
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                   TYPE OF STULY (STY): II | IIII | Classification (CC):
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Qualitative result: DTSTIVE
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ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY

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                   TYPE OF STULY STY : 37 STY: 12 STY: 12 Style 12 
 ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY
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ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY

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Qualitative result: The MOUTE

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AU KLOOS H; TEKCE A; T HACCOOK W; TOSEF A; LEMMA A

CS INST PATHOBIC, AIDIO AC A UNIV, ADDIS ABABA ETHIOPIA

SO ETHICPIAN MET A CONTROL 1 33. Journal; (Ethnomedical) DTLAENGLISH CHC 3132 OPGN Class: DICOT Family: F AMAE Henus: ***HAGENIA*** Species: ***ABYSSINICA*** Common name so: Fire Organism part: FI WMERS Grographic tes FT : 7 HT BIA; AFN TYPE OF STULY STULE F TO RE. Classification (CC): ANTIMALARIAL ACTIVIT Extract type: Ellist Co. Disage information. Fall; HUMAN ADULT Comment of USFT 2 of ANTIUALARIAL.

Type OF STULY STEERS USE. Classification (CC): LAXATIVE EFFECT Extract type: HLO Disage of some to be a L; HUMAN(PREGNANT)
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TYPE OF STUNY STILLS IN RE. Classification (CC): ASCARI MIDAL ACTIV IT Extract twoe: HLO -Disage in the control of the High ADULT Comment of the USEL ASCARICIDE: SOAK FLOWERS IN WATER ...; II BAN ADCUT OR BEER

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AU KOKWARO JO

CS DEPT BOTANY, N. IROBI UNIV. N. IROBI KENYA

SO BOOK (1976).

DT Journal; (Ethnomedical paper)

CHC 127204

ORGN Class: DICOT Family ROSACEAL Genus: UAGENIA Species:

ABYSSINICA

Common name(s): KAMONDE; MUIN TER , MWAANGA; MUJOGAJOGA

ORGN Class: DICOT Family ROSACEA Gains: ***HAGENIA*** Species:

ABYSSINICA

Organism part: ROOT

Geographic area (GT) FAST AFRICA, AF

TYPE OF STUDY (STY) FOLKLORE (Classification (CC) ANTIMALARIAL

ACTIVITY

Extract type: HO? PLO EXT

Dosage Information ORAL, HUMA - WULLT

Comment(s): USEL AGAINST MALER AROOT COOKED WITH MEAT AND THE

SOUP DRUNK

ORGN Class: DICOT Family ROSACEA! Go us: ***HAGENIA*** Species:

ABYSSINICA

Subspecies SEX FEVAUE

Common name(s) MEINTERE MUJO MOGA; KAMONDE, MWAANGA

Organism part. INFLCRESCENCE

Geographic area (GT) FAST AFRICA, del-

TYPE OF STUDY (STY). FOLKLOR!— Classification (CC). TAENIFUGE ACTIVITY

Extract type: ISOTROPANOL-H2 1:1 EXT

Dosage Information OBAL, HUMA NOULT

Comment(s) USEL FOR TAPEWOOD TO FESTATIONS

EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 FLSEVIE'S CL B V TI Evaluation of the anti-tumour action are two e toxicity of kosins for AN 92352287 EMBASE DN 1992352287 T1 Evaluation of the anti-tumour action an over a toxicity of kosins for ***Hagenia*** air ssinica*** AU Woldemariam T.Z.; Let A.F.; Linley P.A.; Bibby M.C.; Phillips R.M. CS Pharmaceutical Analysis Research Green the of of Pharmacy, University of GO 1 Bradford Bradford BD 11DP, United Ko SO Journal of Pharmacetrical and Biomed: (1992) 10-8 (555-560). ISSN: 0731-7085 CODEN JPBADA CY United Kingdom DT Journal; Article FS 016 Cancer 052 Toxicology 030Pharmacology 037 Drug Literature Index LA English SL English AB The kosins are phloreglupinol derivatives is lated from female flowers of Hagenia abyssinica (Romacque) and were to and for possible cytotoxic activity in vitro and it and against a panel of three

transplantable murine a tenocarrine mas a the colon of varying growth characteristics and morphology (MAC symmetry). Significant reductions in colony formation were observed in vitro-6 and 24 h exposure to all Fosias Calpha Fosia, kosotoxin and protokosin). The kosin (kosotoxir and : evtotoxic against MAC tumour cells in v subjected to preliminar addicity studies of toxicity up to 200 mg k = Lorally and v = excess of 50 mg kg-1 (p). A single dos lethal for 100% of the mimals

TI Evaluation of the anti-umbur action an order toxicity of kosins for

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AB The kosins are phloroglucinol derivation Hagenia abyssinica (Ros recre) and were r vivo against a panel of three transplantable growth characteristics and morphology (M formation were observed in vitro in MAC is all kosins (Jalpha -kosin, kosotoxin and were also found to be to to toxic against? was subjected to prelimin as exactly studie mg kg-1 orally and was found to be toxic at of 100 mg kg-1 (i.p.) was Jerhal for 100% as

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os solatod from female flowers of

to for possible evtotoxic activity in vitro and in arble adenocarcinomas of the colon of varying (sestem) Significant reductions in it nour following 1, 3, 6 and 24 h exposure to to osin) The kosins (kosotoxin and protokosin) tumour cells in vivo in some cases. Kosotoxin in tice. It showed no observable toxicity up to 200 ose in oxcess of 50 mg kg-1 (i.p.). A single dose the mimals

T. TRUSTEES, U. IL. NAPRALERT COPYRIGHT (C) PRELIMINARY STUDIES OF THE COURT MEDICINAL PLANTS IN ΤI NINETEEN MARKETS IN ETHIOPIA: USF PATTERNS THE THIOPIA: USF PATTERNS THE THIOPIA: USF PATTERNS THE THIOPIA: HEALTH ASPECTS 92:79354 NAFRALERT ANT00357 DM PRELIMINARY STUDIES OF THAT SIGNAL MEDICINAL PLANTS IN NINETEEN MARKETS IN ETHIOPIA: USE PATTERNS TOO THEFT HEALTH ASPECTS M; YOSEF A; LEMMA A KLOOS H; TEKLE A; W HALLEN ΑU CS INST FATHOBICL, ADDIS A ABSOLUTION MEL J (1978) 15 TTI , ADDIS ABABA ETHIOPIA DT Journal; (Ethnomedical q LAENGLISH CHC 8232 OFGN Class: DICOT Family F JV AY Genus: ***HAGENIA*** Species: * * * AEYSSINI(A * * * Common name s): KOSSO Organism part: FLOWERS Geographic area (GT : T.M. FIA: AFN
TYPE OF STUDY (STY) FILE FF. Classification (CC): ANTIMALARIAL AUTIVITY Extract type: HIO HII Dosage Information: Comment(s): USED For A I : HUMAN ADULT MALARIAL. TYPE OF STURY (STY): FILE 37. Classification (CC): LAXATIVE EFFECT Extract type: HDO TO Comment s): USEN F A TOFFIVE IN CHILDBIRTH.

TYPE OF STULY STY : 1 NO FF. Classification (CC): ASCARICIDAL ACTIVITY OF BEEF

CUEENS OF THE NEXT MORNING.

SO International Journal of Pest Management, (January March, 2002) Vol. 48,

No. 1, pp. 29-32. print.

ISSN: 0967-0874.

BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

TI Evaluation of the toxicity potential of Milletia ferruginea (Hochest) Baker against Sitophilus zeamais (Motsch.

AN 2002:162961 BIOSIS

DN PREV200200162961

TI Evaluation of the toxicity potential of Milletia ferruginea (Hochest) Baker against Sitophilus zeamais (Motsch.

AU Bekele, J. (1)

CS (1) Department of Biology, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa: biology.aau@telecom.net.et Ethiopia

SO International Journal of Pest Management, (January March, 2002) Vol. 48, No. 1, pp. 29-32. print.

ISSN: 0967-0874.

DT Article

LA English

AB The toxicity potential of different plant parts of M. ferruginea (Hochest) Baker was tested against Sitophilus zeamais (Motsch.) in maize seeds and on filter paper. Leaf, pod and bark extracts prepared using different solvents were not toxic to the weevil at all levels of applications on filter paper. Polar solvents seed powder extracts were, however, significantly toxic. Among these, acetone extract was the most toxic extract and with the dose-response bioassay, LD50 = 65.45 mg per filter paper. Based on previous reports, the toxicity of the plant may be attributed to rotenone. Seed powder applied at 10% w/w to maize seeds was also toxic to the weevil and caused significant reduction in reproduction (F1 progeny production).

IT Major Concepts

Economic Entomology; Pest Assessment Control and Management; Pesticides

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms

bark; leaves; pods

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

rotenone: toxin; solvent extracts

ORGN Super Taxa

Coleoptera: Insecta, Arthropoda, Invertebrata, Animalia; Gramineae:

Monocotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae; Leguminosae:

Dicotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae

ORGN Organism Name

Millettia ferruginea [birbira] (Leguminosae);

Sitophilus zeamis [maize weevil] (Colcoptera): pest; maize (Gramineae):

grain crop, seed

ORGN Organism Superterms

Angiosperms; Animals; Arthropods; Dicots; Insects; Invertebrates; Monocots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants

AB The toxicity potential of different plant parts of M. ferruginea (Hochest) Baker was tested against Sitophilus zeamais (Motsch.) in maize seeds and on filter paper. Leaf, pod and bark extracts prepared using different solvents were not toxic to the weevil at all levels of applications on filter paper. Polar solvents seed powder extracts were, however, significantly toxic. Among these, acetone extract was the most toxic extract and with the dose-response bioassay, LD50 = 65.45 mg per filter paper. Based on previous reports, the toxicity of the plant may be attributed to rotenone. Seed powder applied at 10% w/w to maize seeds was also toxic to the weevil and caused significant reduction in reproduction (F1 progeny production).

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BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
   Phytochemical investigation of Glinus lotoides growing
     in Egypt.
     1939:463580 BIOSIS
AN
     PREV199900463580
DN
7.
     Phytochemical investigation of Glinus lotoides growing
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     El Sayed, M. Mohamed (1)
ΑU
     (1: Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry, Theodor Bilharz Research Institute,
CS
     Giza Egypt
     Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, (1997) Vol. 38, No. 4-6, pp.
SO
     377-390.
     ISSN: 0301-5068.
DT
     Article
LA
     English
SL
     Arabic; English
TΙ
     Phytochemical investigation of Glinus lotoides growing
     in Egypt.
AB
     PHYTOCHEMICAL investigation of Glinus lotoides (Family
     Molluginaceae) led to the isolation and identification of beta-amyrin,
     campesterol, alpha- spinasterol, beta-sitosterol and lupeol from the
     unsaponifiable fraction of the petroleum other extract
     . From the chloroform extract, three prenylisoflavones named
     5,7,2', 4'-tetrahydroxy- 6- (3,3, - dimethylallyl) isoflavone; 5,7,4' -
     trihydroxy - 5,3' -di-(3,3 - dimethylallyl) isoflavone and 5,7,2',4'-
     tetrahydroxy- 6,3' -di-(3,3- dimethylallyl) isoflavone were isolated.
     Also, the ethyl acetate extract afforded three flavonoid
     glycosides; apigenin-7-0- glucoside; isoritexin and luteolin-7-0-
     glucoside. The identification of the isolated compounds was established
     through spectral analysis as well as by direct comparison with reference
     materials. GLC of the methylated fatty acids revealed the presence of 22
     fatty acids.
ORGN Super Taxa
        Aizoaceae: Dicotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae
ORGN Organism Name
          Glinus lotoides (Aizoaceae): antihelminthic agent
ORGN Organism Superterms
        Angiosperms; Dicots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants
     PHYTOCHEMICAL investigation of Glinus lotoides (Family
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     5.7.1%, 4% tetrahydroxy- 6% (3,3, - dimethylallyl) isoflavone; 5.7.4\% -
     trihydroxy - 6,3' -di-(3,3 - dimethylallyl) isoflavone and 5,7,2',4'-
     tetrahydroxy- 6,3' -di-(3,3- dimethylallyl) isoflavone were isolated.
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BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. Phytochemical investigation of Glinus lotoides growing in Egypt. 1999:463580 BIOSIS MA DN PREV1 19900463580 ΤI Phytochemical investigation of Glinus lotoides growing in Egypt. El-Sared, M. Mohamed (1) AU (1: Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry, Theodor Bilharz Research Institute, CS Gira Egypt Egypt:an Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, (1997: Vol. 38, No. 4-6, pp. SO 377-390. ISSN: 0301-5068. Article DT English LA SLArabic; English Phytochemical investigation of Glinus lotoides growing TIin Egypt. PHYTOCHEMICAL investigation of Glinus lotoides (Family AΒ Molluginaceae) led to the isolation and identification of beta-amyrin, campesterol, alpha- spinasterol, beta-sitosterol and lupeol from the unsaponifiable fraction of the petroleum ether extract . From the chloroform extract, three prenylisoflavones named 5,7,2', 4'-tetrahydroxy- 6- (3,3, - dimethylallyl) isoflavone; 5,7,4' trihydroxy - 6,3' -di-(3,3 - dimethylallyl) isoflavone and 5,7,2',4'tetrahydroxy- 6,3' -di-(3,3- dimethylallyl: isoflavone were isolated. Also, the ethyl acetate extract afforded three flavonoid glycosides; apigenin-7-0- glucoside; isovitexin and luteolin-7-0glucoside. The identification of the isolated compounds was established through spectral analysis as well as by direct comparison with reference materials. GLC of the methylated fatty acids revealed the presence of 22 fatty acids. OFGN Super Taxa Alzoaceae: Dicotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae OEGN Organism Name Glinus lotoides (Aizoaceae): antihelminthic agent ORGN Organism Superterms Angiosperms; Dicots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants ΔR PHYTOCHEMICAL investigation of Glinus lotoides (Family Molluginaceae) led to the isolation and identification of beta-amyrin, campesterol, alpha- spinasterol, beta-sitosterol and lupeol from the unsaponifiable fraction of the petroleum ether extract . From the chloroform extract, three prenylisoflavones named 5,7,2 , 4'-tetrahydroxy- 6- (3,3, - dimethylallyl) isoflavone; 5,7,4' trihydroxy - 6,3' -di-(3,3 - dimethylallyl) isoflavone and 5,7,2',4'tetrahydroxy- 6,3' -di-(3,3- dimethylallyl) isoflavone were isolated. Also, the ethyl acetate extract afforded three flavonoid glycosides; apigenin-7-0- glucoside; isovitexin and luteolin-7-0glucoside. The identification of the isolated compounds was established through spectral analysis as well as by direct comparison with reference materials. GLC of the methylated fatty acids revealed the presence of 22 fatty acids.